

### WAR RULES NEEDED TO CONTROL STRIKE DISTURBED REGION

Former Congressman S. B. West Describes Conditions in West Virginia Coal District.

### FAIR TRIALS WERE IMPOSSIBLE

Feeling Over Controversy Between Miners and Operators Intense.

### T. C. TOWNSEND ALSO TESTIFIES

Prosecutor Says Martial Law Was Only Course Open.

### MAJOR DAVIS SEIZES LIQUOR

Officer Who Presided at Military Trials Says Many Men He Sentenced Were Not Strikers—Whisky Destroyed.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 13.—That the rules of war were necessary to govern the coal strike disturbed district of West Virginia was the conviction stated to the senate coal strike committee here today by Congressman S. B. West, who was prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county when the strike began.

"Feeling ran so high in this controversy," he said, "that I believed it impossible to secure a fair and impartial trial for anybody."

Former Governor Glasscock waited throughout the morning session, but was not called. The entire time was taken up with the testimony of Avia, Major T. C. Townsend and the present prosecutor, T. C. Townsend, who upheld the state officials in proclaiming martial law.

Because this line of testimony was desired to be heard by the entire committee, it was unable to carry out its program of dividing the inquiry among the individual members of the committee during the morning session.

### Major Davis Testifies

Major Thomas B. Davis denied that he had ever interfered with the miners getting their mail. He made a specific denial that he had ordered Frank Nancy and a group of other miners away from Eskdale postoffice.

"We had to keep those men from crowding around the railroad station and we made them disperse," he said, "but no one who said he was going for mail was interfered with."

Major Davis denied that he or his soldiers worked with the Baldwin guards. He told of forcing one Baldwin man to leave the Cabin creek field.

The major said that he imposed \$300 in fines on miners at Eskdale and that he sentenced miners who were unable to pay fines to work under guard.

"Most of the men I fined were working miners, not strikers, who were bringing whisky into the martial law zone," said Major Davis.

"What became of the whisky you confiscated?" demanded Senator Martine and the big audience laughed.

"It was destroyed," said Major Davis, "whenever I was present."

Major Davis said that as marshal of the provost court he had been instructed to try minor offenders and to send other prisoners to the military committee at headquarters for trial.

### Will Release Union Officials

Arrangements were made here today for the release under \$1,000 bond of the indicted officials of the United Mine Workers of America. The arrangement was under an agreement by the court and United States Attorney Ritz and the attorneys for the nineteen members and officials of the organization. Attorneys of the union men allege that the indictments are faulty under the law.

### DYING REPORTER RETAINS HIS SENSE OF NEWS

NEW YORK, June 13.—Gregory T. Humes of this city, who died this morning in a hospital at Stamford, Conn., retained about all his sense of news, when terribly crushed yesterday in the wreck which caused the death of five persons and the injury of about twenty more, on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, near the Stamford station.

Humes, a reporter on the staff of the World, was returning from a visit to his mother at Pine Orchard, Conn., and was a passenger in the Pullman car, which was telescoped by the electric engine of a train behind. When Humes was hurled out of the wreck, suffering from a crushed pelvis and compound fractures of both ankles, as well as painful injuries, he said to those who were carrying him:

"Call up my paper right away and tell them there is a big wreck here—a big story. Tell them I am sorry I won't be able to work, because I'm smashed up. Call up my mother, too."

Having done his duty—the first thing that flashed into his newspaper mind—he collapsed and was unconscious until he died.

### GANDY IS APPOINTED RECEIVER AT RAPID CITY

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Wilson today made the following nominations:

Minister to Cuba, William E. Gonzales of South Carolina; minister to Nicaragua, Benjamin L. Jefferson of Colorado; minister to Costa Rica, Edward J. Hale of North Carolina; minister to the United States at St. Louis, Willard D. Vandiver, registrar of the land office at Douglas, Wyo.; Wade H. Fowler, receivers of public money, Otto R. Myers at Dickinson, N. D.; Harry L. Gandy at Rapid City, S. D.

### SEWELLS SAYS LARCENY CHARGE IS A BLIND

LOS ANGELES, June 13.—Henry B. Sewells of New York, arrested yesterday on a charge of having swindled young men of the metropolis out of \$75,000 while "showing them the town," started eastward today in the custody of detectives. "This grand larceny charge," he asserted, "is a blind. They want me in New York to testify in a divorce case and framed up this accusation to get me there."

### NOTED EDUCATOR SPEAKS TO OMAHA BUSINESS MEN.



DAVID STARR JORDAN.

### SHIPPING TRUST DOES EXIST

Coastwise Lines Eliminate Competition by Understandings.

### COMMITTEE FINDS SEVENTY-SIX AGREEMENTS MADE TO FIX AND MAINTAIN RATES, REGULATE TRAFFIC AND IN SOME CASES TO POOL BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Chairman Alexander of the house ship trust investigating committee, making public the first three volumes of the committee's proceedings, today declared they contained evidence that competition between coastwise lines had practically been eliminated and that all established lines from American ports were in "agreements."

"In the domestic trade," said Mr. Alexander, "agreements between ship lines to regulate competition don't play nearly so prominent a part as in the foreign trade. But numerous methods may be used to accomplish the same purpose and the committee is aware of at least thirty which have been, or are being used, to control competition between water carriers in the domestic trade."

"In the trade with foreign ports, the committee found at least seventy-six agreements or understandings, the purpose of which was to fix and maintain rates, regulate the traffic and in many instances pool the business. These agreements govern nearly all the regular lines operating in various branches of the American foreign trade to Europe, Africa, South America and the Caribbean district.

### Judge Gary Defends Tennessee Coal and Iron Company Deal

NEW YORK, June 13.—"If the United States Steel corporation paid \$35,000,000 for the Tennessee Coal and Iron company and \$14,000,000 more to put it on its feet, not because it wanted the property, but in order to save the firm of Moore & Schley and other banking concerns holding Tennessee Coal and Iron stock from ruin in the panic of 1907, would it not have been better for the corporation to loan Moore & Schley \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000, or give it to them outright?" This in substance was the question Jacob M. Dickenson, attorney for the government in the dissolution suit against the corporation asked its chairman, Judge Elbert H. Gary, today.

Judge Gary had testified on direct examination that he did not believe at the time the company was acquired that its stock was worth more than \$50 a share, and that the money spent in its acquisition and rehabilitation could have brought far greater profits if put into other plants. The government maintains that the corporation took advantage of the panic conditions of 1907 to acquire the company to suppress a competitor.

"I will say 'no,'" was Judge Gary's answer. "We in the finance committee had to give an account to the stockholders, and even to relieve such a situation I doubt if the stockholders would have required such action. We had to do business so as to work out of that thing and get a return on the investment. And I believe we did the best and most prudent thing under the circumstances."

### 'Frisco Policemen Must Stand Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Efforts to compromise the police scandal in San Francisco by an exchange of light sentences for pleas of guilty fell to the ground today. Frank Isola, already convicted of sharing profits with unbecomingly while he was an officer of the law, will be sentenced tomorrow, and the other seven policemen under indictment—some for conspiracy, some for larceny and some for both—will plead not guilty and stand trial.

"At no time," said District Attorney Flicker today, "has this office been pledged to any compromise. The cases in hand will now be pressed vigorously to prosecution and the evidence presented will be followed wherever it may lead."

### Ad Clubs Meet at Toronto Next Year

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—The ninth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America finished its business today and adjourned to meet at Toronto next year. William Woodhead of San Francisco was elected president; Walter B. Cherry of Syracuse, N. Y., vice president; P. S. Flores of Indianapolis, secretary (re-elected), and T. D. La Quatte of Des Moines treasurer.

### JORDAN ASSERTS WAR MAY BE ELIMINATED

Leland Stanford Chancellor Sees Strife Between Great Nations an Impossibility.

### WOULD ARBITRATE BY LAW

Does Not Take Up Moral Side of World Peace Question.

### DISCUSSES FINANCIAL PHASE

Countries of Earth "Should Be Like Gentlemen," He Says.

### OUTLINES RULES FOR FIGHTING

Speaker Proposes No Battles Be Allowed Beyond the Three-Mile Limit from Land—Navy Matter of Appearance.

David Starr Jordan, first president and now chancellor of Leland Stanford university, enroute to Europe, where he will speak before The Hague and other peace conferences, told the Omaha Commercial club Friday noon how war is practically an impossibility between the great nations of the earth, and how it can be entirely eliminated.

He said he would not take up the moral side of the world peace question, as it has been discussed very often and most persons are familiar with it, and before a body of business men he would talk principally on the financial side of warfare. To make war the last resort among nations instead of the first as it is now, is the meaning of the present world peace plans, he said. The best thing Roosevelt ever said, he declared, was that the nations of the earth should act like gentlemen. And gentlemen do not fight over disagreements, the speaker added.

"They submit them to law, just as one would not knock an editor down for saying he was a drunkard, but would take the question to Marquette, Mich., for a court to settle."

### Would Submit It to Law.

Dr. Jordan's peace plan is to submit all international disagreements to law. He said he believed the peace plans of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson, if accomplished, would prove the greatest step toward international peace that has ever been taken.

"I have voted against Mr. Bryan three times—and regretted it each time," he said, "but now I am with him in the plan to form an investigating committee representing the nations. By the time a question in dispute is investigated and the newspapers are given time to get it off the front page, the disputing nations will have forgotten about it."

"A navy," said Dr. Jordan, "is merely a matter of appearance, just as I would wear a fancy coat when I go out into society that calls for fancy coats. We could more quickly stop war by boycott than we could by getting out our navies."

Some of his remarks that brought approval were: "There is nothing to the peace of breads."

"We need the peace of law where the smallest nation will be as fairly treated as the largest."

"Where nobody is loaded nobody explodes."

"We don't gain anything morally, physically or financially by war."

"The nations of the world have lost half their virility through the loss of good breeding stock on the battlefield."

"We think murder is a great and glorious thing when done on a large scale."

"We are just as much in danger of war with Abyssinia as of Germany or Japan."

Some of the rules which would lead to world peace, Dr. Jordan said were: Allow no fighting on the sea beyond the three mile limit from land; stop the collecting of bad debts for the interests by sending out battalions until the debts have been adjudicated by law; the establishment of an international investigating committee.

### Pelkey's Trial for Manslaughter Will Begin on Thursday

CALGARY, Alta., June 13.—The trial of Arthur Pelkey, on the charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Luther McCarty during their fight here on May 24, was set today to begin Thursday, June 19, before Chief Justice Harvey, of the supreme court. Tommy Burns, who promoted the fight, will not be tried before fall.

### Horse and Man Go Over Precipice

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 13.—Going over a 500-foot precipice with a runaway horse at the summit of Fish Hill today Glenn Cumming fell eighty feet, landing on a projecting crag and escaped with slight injuries. The horse fell to the bottom of the precipice and was killed.

### Flag Day, 1913



From the Washington Star.

### TO TEST LOAN SHARK LAW

Jule Althaus Charged with Violation of the New Bill.

### FIVE PER CENT PER MONTH

Five Times as Much as the Law Allows—Case is to Be Taken to the Supreme Court by Attorneys.

Jule Althaus, owner and manager of the Duff Green Loan company, was arrested before Judge Sutton in district court on a charge of violating the new loan shark law passed by the last legislature. It was a test case brought for the purpose of having the constitutionality of the law passed upon by the state supreme court.

Althaus was charged with loaning Meyer Gliventer \$100 on a chattel mortgage and charging 5 per cent a month, whereas the law provides that not more than 1 per cent a month shall be charged and with making a chattel mortgage loan without having secured a license from the secretary of state and putting up a \$5,000 bond.

Althaus admitted making the loan. His attorneys, Smith, Smythe and Schall, will take the case to the supreme court immediately.

### Japanese Premier Talks to Journalists

TOKIO, June 13.—Count Gombel Yumamoto, the premier, addressing a gathering of journalists on foreign policies, said today that he deeply regretted that the controversy over the question of the California alien land ownership legislation was still unsettled. He added that with due regard to the importance of maintaining peace and friendship between the United States and Japan, the government was taking appropriate steps and, knowing the high sense of justice and humanity of the American nation, it looked confidently for an amicable settlement. He also announced that the government was introducing administrative reform which would effect an economy of \$3,000,000.

### STEAMER YUKON WRECKED NEAR UNIMAK PASS

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The steamer Yukon, from Seattle to Nome, was totally wrecked on Sannak island, near Unimak pass on the night of June 11. The revenue cutter Tahoma took off its master, the crew of forty-four men and six passengers and took them to Unalaska. No lives were lost. A wireless report was received here today by Captain E. P. Berthoff, commanding the revenue cutter service.

### Judgment for Death of Brakeman Cut to Fourteen Thousand

FORT DODGE, Ia., June 13.—(Special.)—Another chapter in the Pelton against the Illinois Central damage suit, resulting in the award of \$50,000 damages for the plaintiff, was added today when Judge R. M. Wright made an entry on his calendar denying the motion of the defendant for a new trial, cutting the verdict to \$14,000 and giving the plaintiff the alternative of accepting the lower verdict or appealing the case. The railroad attorney at once made preparations to appeal the case. The reduced damages are \$2,000 more than the next highest damages ever awarded against the road in Iowa.

Pelton was a brakeman on the Illinois Central who was injured near Logan, November 29, 1911, when passenger train No. 2, second section, collided with a freight train. He was riding in the engine cab, where the defense claimed he had no business riding. The plaintiff claimed he rode there at the order of the conductor. Senator W. B. Kenyon was an attorney for the plaintiff in the case and opposed the railroad company he formerly represented.

### Negro Charged With Murder is Lynched

ANADARKO, Okl., June 13.—Denny Simmons, a young negro who was jailed here Wednesday on the charge of assault and murder of Miss Susie Church, twenty miles north of Anadarko, Tuesday afternoon, was lynched today.

### Plot to Assassinate Venezuela Executive Causes Many Arrests

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, June 13.—Details of the recent political disturbances in Venezuela, where a large number of prominent men were imprisoned, or took to flight following accusations of conspiracy against the government, reached here today.

It is stated that a plot to assassinate President Juan Vicente Gomez was frustrated by the imprisonment of General Delgado Chalbaud and a number of his friends. The plot was to have been carried out at the inauguration of the Venezuelan Automobile club a few weeks ago.

An announcement made by the government says: "The plot was uncovered through General Manuel Corao, who flatly refused to join in the conspiracy. When invited to become a party to the plot he started toward Miraflores palace to inform the president of the danger. On his way he was shot at, but escaped uninjured. The information he gave to the president led to the imprisonment of the plotters."

In order to which General Chalbaud is well known it is stated that there was no plot of any kind against Gomez. The president is declared to have imprisoned General Chalbaud because of jealousy and fear that he might become a candidate for the presidency next April.

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### REPUDIATES HER CONFESSION

Mrs. Kellar Denies She Killed Husband and Daughter.

### SAYS DETECTIVES SCARED HER

She Accuses a Section Laborer Who She Says Had a Quarrel with Her Husband the Day Before Murder.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., June 13.—Mrs. Ida May Kellar, who yesterday confessed in the presence of the sheriff, county prosecutor and coroner that she killed her husband, Arthur Kellar, and her 7-year-old daughter Margaret Tuesday with an axe today called Sheriff Jim Pratter to her apartment in the county jail and repudiated the confession, saying that the Kansas City detective who investigated the murders "scared it out of her."

On the written confession signed by Mrs. Kellar the coroner's jury ordered that the woman be held for the murders.

According to Sheriff Pratter, Mrs. Kellar was in a violent rage when he entered her apartment today.

"I know who the murderer is and he will suffer for it," she said, seizing the sheriff by the coat.

### Accuses Section Laborer

She then named a section laborer employed on the railroad here as the man.

She had mentioned him in her testimony at the inquest as having quarreled with her husband on the day before the murders.

Mrs. Kellar's surviving children, a girl 3 years of age and a boy of 5, have been sent to her mother. Because of lack of proper accommodations for women prisoners here Mrs. Kellar probably will be taken to Kansas City after her arraignment to await trial.

In her confession Mrs. Kellar related that when she went to bed Monday night she was feeling badly and lay down with her clothes on. Later she awoke and, impelled by a force she could not resist, she says, she secured the axe and, returning to the room where her husband and Margaret were asleep in the same bed, struck them both, blow upon blow. Only after the deed was done did she realize what she was doing, she declares.

"I remember striking them both," the confession runs, "but I don't know which one I struck first. The blind was up and I could see them there in bed."

Bathes Child's Wounds.

After she realized what had happened, Mrs. Kellar says, she set fire to some paper on a chair near Kellar's bed that she might see better. Later she went to the kitchen, lighted the lantern and returned with water with which she bathed Margaret's wounds. Then she picked up the axe and broke a piece off her own bed that she might make it appear that she also had been attacked. She then went to the neighbors and told the story of the mysterious man who had fled as she awakened after he had struck at her with an axe, but had failed to hit her and had struck the bed instead.

### The National Capital

Friday, June 13, 1913.

The Senate. In session at 3 p. m. More testimony taken before lobby investigating committee. Finance committee democrats continued consideration of sub-committee recommendations of tariff bill. Senator Ashurst submitted report of woman's suffrage committee, recommending passage of Chamberlain resolution for constitutional amendment extending suffrage to women.

The House. Met at noon and adjourned at 12:13 p. m. until noon Tuesday.

### WILSON COMES NEAR TO TARIFF LOBBYING, HINTED BY GALLINGER

New Hampshire Senator Tells of "White House Influence" Behind Bill.

### STATEMENT IS A SENSATION

Witness Grilled by Majority Members of the Committee.

### NO DIRECT CHARGE IS MADE

Recalls President's Threat of "Hanging High as Haman."

### CITES DEMOCRATIC COMPLAINTS

Appointments Are Being Held Back, but He Disclaims Any Intimation that It Is to Influence Senators.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Wilson's name in connection with "White House influence" for the tariff bill was brought before the senate lobby investigating committee again today by Senator Gallinger, who declared the president had come perilously near "lobbying" in some of the things he had done in connection with the tariff bill. Mr. Gallinger did not make a direct charge that the president had "lobbed" for the tariff bill, but he intimated in his testimony were taken by democratic senators to be so broad that they subjected him to a long cross-examination on the subject of "White House influence."

"Senator Gallinger's statements came as a profound sensation. He was about to leave the stand when Senator Reed asked a final question."

"When a man says that he would hang someone as high as Haman if that person did not do certain things," said Senator Gallinger, "and that any proposed reduction of wages would be investigated, I think that is about the worst kind of influence I can imagine."

"What do you think of a public official that gets up a scare about an insidious lobby?" asked Senator Nelson.

"That he intends to influence public opinion and the opinion of public men," returned Senator Gallinger.

"Would you regard it as a species of lobby?"

"From my own inability to define the term to my own satisfaction, perhaps I would not like to say. It was a species of lobby influence."

"It was an intimation that men are afraid to give their own judgment lest the people suspect them of lobbying," persisted Senator Nelson.

"It so impressed me," replied Senator Gallinger.

"You think then, that members of congress can be intimidated?" asked Chairman Overman.

"I have no disposition to criticize public officials for cheap partisan purposes," returned Gallinger. "I still am forced in the belief that the influence used in behalf of free sugar or free wool or free anything else, is as objectionable as anything else."

Attempt to Draw Line.

Senator Reed tried to draw the line between the president acting in behalf of the people who elected him and private interests conducting a campaign for selfish ends.

"I am an old-fashioned person," replied Senator Gallinger. "I still believe in the three co-ordinate branches of the government and it grieves me to see the executive encroaching on the powers of the others and attempting to influence legislation."

"The sugar men were represented," said Senator Reed. "Don't you think the president had a right to use his influence?"

"The president has a right to make his statement in message to congress," returned Gallinger. "You don't want to charge that the president of the United States has brought any kind of coercion to bear upon any member of congress?"

"I would not undertake to do so. I have no disposition to criticize him unfairly."

Mr. Gallinger added that he did know that many democrats were complaining because more offices were not filled and more nominations not sent to the senate.

"You don't mean to intimate that the president is holding up certain appointments to compel senators to vote for legislation they don't desire?"

"I make no charge."

No Outside Interests.

Senator Gallinger, who had not previously testified, told the committee he had no interests outside of a "little rocky farm in New Hampshire," where he raised hay and apples. He knew of no improper influences or lobbying methods.

"During my public life of four years in the house and twenty-two years in the senate," he said, "I have never been appointed."

(Continued on Page Two.)

### "Knee-Deep In June."

The beauties of the rarest summer month are for all of us no matter what our condition.

TOMORROW  
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Colored  
Comics  
with The  
Sunday Bee

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